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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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Cambria Freeman.

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PUT TO THE TEST.

"Captain Morton is a fine man, mother. How good, how kind he has been to you ever since we came aboard the ship!"

"That is true, Mabel, but at my time of life, I can easily guess the cause of the interest he takes in your old bed-ridden mother."

And Mrs. Barton looked significantly at her young daughter, who was a beautiful, graceful girl of seventeen, with gentle dove-like eyes and brown hair.

Mabel, blushing, assured her mother that she was mistaken.

"He feels very sorry for you," she added, "and would do just as much for you if I were not here."

The old lady's eyebrows went up under her nightcap.

"I like him much better than I do Mr. Tomtit," continued Mabel, earnestly.

"Mr. Tomtit, my dear, is a man of fortune, having five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of his own, and to inherit twice as much from his father when he dies. The captain of this ship, on the contrary, has no fortune—does not even own a share in this vessel. Granted he is a good man. Well, so is Tomtit. My dear, it will be the happiest moment of my life to see you take kindly to Tomtit."

"There is nothing to take to," answered Mabel. "I mean there is nothing about him to claim attention or interest."

"Nothing about Mr. Tomtit? I can assure you he is a man that women like. It is natural I should wish to see you comfortably settled. Tomtit admires you; there can be no doubt about that. Try, on your part, to encourage Tomtit."

Mabel contrived to change the subject. She had never liked Mr. Tomtit. Ever since this person had made the acquaintance of Mrs. Barton and daughter a few months previously in Sidney, Australia, where the two had resided for years, the mother had sounded his praises in the ear of her child. In fact, it almost seemed to her that she heard little else.

It was Tomtit here, and Tomtit there, until one became heartily tired of the name.

Still, she would not say anything to hurt the feelings of her widowed mother, who had been an invalid ever since her husband died.

Mrs. Barton and her daughter were now passengers aboard the homeward-bound ship, Redcliff, of New York, Captain Henry Morton, master.

This Morton was a good-looking, stalwart young fellow, as frank as the open day.

There was a marked contrast between his personal appearance and that of Tomtit.

The latter was small, slender and elegant, always fashionably dressed, in a shiny tall hat, etc., and carrying a slender little cane, with which he lightly tapped the deck when walking to and fro.

As Mrs. Barton had said, he was generally liked by young women, many of whom would have been pleased to become his wife.

Mabel, however, was an exception.

"It is no use," she would say to herself, "I can never like Tomtit. I never see his round, smooth face, with its two flat eyes, without a feeling of abhorrence and repugnance rising within me."

It had so happened that Mr. Tomtit, having business in New York, was a fellow passenger with Mabel and her mother.

He was very attentive to the young girl, but thus far she had given him but little encouragement.

He scarcely ever spoke to her mother, and when he inquired after her health, Mabel could perceive, in spite of all his efforts to seem otherwise, that he was not interested in her case.

It was indeed a melancholy one. A week after sailing, Mrs. Barton had been struck with partial paralysis of both limbs, so that she could no longer walk.

The young captain of the ship had been constant in his efforts to do everything for her comfort.

A son could not have been more kind than he in his treatment of the old lady.

Mabel liked him much.

In her own heart she felt a startling conviction that she loved him.

But her mother, as shown, wanted her to have Tomtit.

She had always been an obedient child.

Now her mother's sad condition carried great weight with her wishes regarding Tomtit.

She begged and pleaded with her daughter, and at last won her consent to try and encourage the young man.

The result was that in a few weeks young Tomtit, dropping gracefully on one knee, proposed.

"I will try," was Mabel's answer to his appeal, "with the understanding that, if I change my mind, you will not be angry."

"Not in the least," he answered, smiling, laying all this to the natural coyness of a maiden.

Then something was said about married life, mothers-in-law, etc., in the course of which young Tomtit made a "clean breast of it," and acknowledged that he did not approve of a mother living with the married couple.

"You would like my mother," said Mabel.

"Well—well—yes; but really now you will give into me in this, dear Miss Barton. Your mother has relations, I believe, in New York. She can live with them. Young folks like to see as little as possible of the 'old people,' you know," he added, laughing.

Mabel shuddered inwardly. When she told her mother, the latter made light of it.

"It is the way with the young," she said, "I shall live with my sister. Don't fail to tell him that, my dear."

"But Captain Morton would not have acted so."

"Hush! You must not speak of him now. Captain Morton's kindness to me has all been on your account, not mine."

"You are much mistaken, mother."

A few hours later a terrific gale struck the ship.

The wind howled and shrieked, hurling the craft almost on her beam ends, while the foam and the spray were whirled in great white sheets to her topsail yards.

There was to leeward an island, towards which she was driven in spite of all the efforts of the captain to keep her away from it.

There was no help for it—the vessel was doomed to strike!

When she was close to the rocks of the island shore, Morton gave orders for the masts to be cut down.

This was done. The three masts toppled over with a crash, and were cut clear.

Axe in hand, his sleeves rolled up over his brawny arms, his huge muscular chest heaving with his exertions, the young captain seemed to do the work of three men.

His cool determined manner, his clear, cheery voice inspired confidence.

The ship struck bottom in shallow water before she reached the rocks.

The shock was so great that most of the men were thrown from their feet.

The snapping and splitting of timbers was heard as the wreck rolled and thumped among the heavy seas, which were now making a clean breach over her, amidships.

"Down boats!" ordered Morton. "Help the passengers in first!"

He sprang into the cabin.

The room occupied by Mrs. Barton and her daughter was half flooded with water.

Mabel, who sat with her arms about her mother, up to her knees in water, uttered a cry of joy as Morton burst into the apartment.

"Can I do anything for you, Miss Mabel?" faltered Mr. Tomtit, peering down from the cabin-stairs.

At that moment the crash of the bulwarks to starboard, as they were broken in by a sea, was heard.

Tomtit, not waiting for an answer to his question, uttered a cry of terror, and, running on deck, threw himself into a boat, now alongside.

"Come, come," he cried to the sailors on deck; "jump in! jump in! and pull me ashore. The ship is breaking up. Quick, quick, for God's sake!"

At that moment Morton appeared on deck with Mabel in his arms.

With much difficulty he got her into the boat, which was now tossing wildly.

Tomtit was too busy holding on with both hands to the thwarts to afford any assistance.

Ordering a couple of sailors into the boat to watch over the young girl and save her from being washed from her place, Morton, saying he would now go and try to bring Mrs. Barton up, hurried back to the cabin.

He had scarcely entered it when, as the ship made a violent plunge, a few of the beams above the old lady's berth fell in, barring his further progress.

He ran back to procure an axe.

At the same moment a loud crackling sound warned him that the ship would soon part amidships and go to pieces.

The tossing boat was also in danger of being stove in.

In fact, the quarter boat had already been smashed by lowering, so that the long boat, now alongside, was the only one remaining.

Morton's decision was quickly taken.

To wait until Mrs. Barton could be got out from the debris of timbers about her berth, and brought up, would be to ensure the destruction of every person aboard; for, by that time, the ship would have gone to pieces.

The young captain therefore resolved not to wait—at least, not to keep the others waiting.

He ordered all the sailors into the boat.

When they were there, he said:

"Now, lads, pull for shore. There is a sand beach yonder, where you may be able to land in safety."

"Come on, captain!" cried the mate.

"No, my duty is here. I will not leave the craft while there is a human being aboard."

"My mother! My poor mother!" wailed Mabel, wringing her hands. "I will not forsake her."

And she tried to get to the deck.

The mate gently restrained her.

"It is for the best, Miss Barton," cried Morton. "I am going to stay in order that I can try to save your mother. Good-bye."

"Mr. Tomtit will stay and help you," cried Mabel.

"Really," gasped Tomtit, "I—I don't think I would be of any use. For God's sake, let us start before we are all drowned!"

With a blow of his axe Morton severed the warp, and the boat in a moment was whirled away from the ship.

The captain rushed into the cabin.

He worked with the strength of a young lion, with the water up to his hips.

Timber after timber gave way beneath his vigorous blows, until at last he forced a passage to the invalid's berth.

Just then an ominous sound reached him.

It was the grinding, snapping noise of the vessel as her timbers were giving away amidships.

Morton realized that he would not have time to drag Mrs. Barton on deck.

He carried her into the cabin, however, attached a life-preserver to her, and then secured her and himself to a large beam.

He had scarcely done so when, with a thundering crash, the ship parted, breaking up.

Amid the debris of whirling timbers, ropes, and spars, Morton struggled with his charge—strove to keep her head above water.

At last the waves washed both, half senseless, upon the beach, where they were picked up by those who had safely reached the shore in the boat.

Mrs. Barton and her daughter were very grateful to Morton for his noble conduct.

"To think of his risking his life, and taking so much trouble for an old, useless, paralytic woman like myself!" said Mabel's mother to her child, with tears in her eyes.

"How different his conduct from Tomtit's!" said Mabel. "Tomtit thought only of himself—was, in fact, too frightened to think of anyone else. He wanted the men to pull ashore and leave you and the rest of us in the lurch. After that, mother, I hope——"

"But, my child, he is rich. Surely you will not refuse to marry him?"

"I cannot marry so selfish a person," answered Mabel. "Think of it, mother—think of his conduct to-day."

"It was bad, but—— Well, well, child, do as you like."

Having obtained this permission, Mabel hastened to inform Tomtit that she had changed her mind, and would never be his wife.

A few days later the castaways were picked up by a vessel bound to Boston. Before it arrived there Mabel was the promised wife of Captain Morton.

They were married a few months later.

The captain, who had some money saved, built a house, and insisted on Mrs. Barton always making her home with her daughter.

The three are very happy together. Morton is now a wealthy shipowner, and Mrs. Barton has many reasons for feeling thankful that her daughter married him instead of Tomtit. The latter proved to be a worthless adventurer and gambler, whose stories of riches and the fortune he was heir to was a mere fabrication.

The Time To Make Friends.

"I made my money by having no friends," was the startling remark of a wealthy and comparatively young citizen of St. Paul.

"I came here not a great many years ago alone. I had always been accustomed to having many friends, and so much did I think of them that I cared not to make new ones here.

"It was quite beneficial. I had no friends to carouse with and the money I would have spent in this way was saved. That's the secret of my success. Now that I am independent I can make as many friends as I wish and enjoy them.

"My friend, don't have too many friends until you succeed in business."

SNAKES VS. GUERILLAS.

The close of the civil war left some portions of the South in the hands of desperately wicked men. When law and order were in a measure restored, these desperadoes were the last to yield, and many of them had to be hunted down like wolves and killed on sight. I had a district assigned to me along the St. Francis River, Arkansas, and the total strength of my command was twenty-eight men. With these I was expected to protect the freedmen, guard several plantations, scout over all the roads, escort strangers, overawe a multitude of bad men, and maintain the dignity of the reunited United States.

In my district, as I soon ascertained, were half a dozen of the worst desperadoes in the West.

The meanest, if not the worst man in my district was a Capt. Dado. He was in command of a dozen outlaws for a couple of weeks and in that way got his title. He had gathered five or six bad men around him, and while posing as a patriot who could never, never surrender, he was robbing right and left and using his pistols against everybody who offended him.

I sent Capt. Dado word to come in and surrender. He sent me word back to go to ——. I notified him in writing that if he did not come in by a certain date I should declare him an outlaw in the district, and proceed to hunt him down and kill him. He replied by word of mouth that if I did not surrender to him on or before the same date he would proceed to exterminate my command.

I gave him ten days as a matter of form having not the slightest hope that he would come in. On the morning of the eleventh day I had a call from a native about 25 years old, who announced himself as "Dan," and who said he had called on a little business matter. I supposed it to be about a permit or to make complaint, but after a bit he observed:

"Captain, them ten days ar' up, an' I reckon Bill Dade hain't shown hisself."

"No, he hasn't come in."

"An' he won't nuther."

"I don't expect he will."

"Wall, ar' you gwine ter let him an' his gang keep up thar whoopin' an' shootin' an' killin'?"

"No. Bill Dade and his gang are now outlaws by proclamation. I am going to hunt them down and wipe them out."

"Right off, Captain?"

"As soon as I can arrange for it."

"You kin arrange right now, Captain. That's what I'm yere fur. How much a head if I wipe out the Dade gang?"

"How many are they?"

"Jist five, an' every one of 'em has committed murder an' wuss a dozen times over."

"I can't offer a reward for their heads. I have outlawed them, and the military authorities have the right to shoot them on sight."

At that moment word was brought me that Dade's gang had come within two miles of headquarters and murdered two of the command who were stationed at a freedman's settlement to preserve order. Dade had sent me word by a negro that he proposed to wipe us out at the rate of two a day until he reached the last man.

Half an hour later the man called Dan departed on his man hunt, and he had my agreement in writing that neither the law nor the military should trouble him for shooting down any of the gang. As was afterwards proved before a court of inquiry Dade had killed twenty-three defenseless persons inside of several months, and none of his men was far beyond his figures.

My man knew just where to look for the fiends, and as soon as he could replenish his stock of cartridges and pack up a luncheon he left town.

When ready to leave town Dan stepped into his canoe and paddled up the river about five miles. Then he entered a bayou to the right and carefully made his way to a bit of high ground about two miles from the river.

All the low lands were then under overflow for ten miles back, and he knew of but one spot where the outlaws could rendezvous. This was a larger island, about half a mile away, on which were a log house and some farm improvements. At this time the place could be approached only by water, and Dade was not bluffing when he defied me.

It is no doubtful if any offer of reward could have induced a Federal soldier to follow Dan. The overflow had driven the reptiles to take refuge in the bushes and trees, and as his canoe moved in and out the hiss of the cotton-mouth and the warning of the rattler came to his ears almost continuously.

Half a dozen times, in the course of half an hour, hideous serpents let go of the branches and fell into the water with a loud splash and swam for the canoe, perhaps hoping to be carried to the high ground, and at such times the man had to lay down his paddle and beat them off with a pole cut for the purpose. There was danger with every rod of the journey, and the semi-darkness and the utter stillness would have taken the courage from an average man.

Dan did not land upon the island, but made the circuit of it in his canoe, and one circuit satisfied him that no sentinel was established here, as he suspected might be the case. If one had been posted there he had been forced to abandon his post by the thousands of reptiles which had been driven in for shelter. Any craft seeking the other island must pass here, and any craft making for the river from the other island must use this channel.

Satisfied that he had left no danger behind him, and that this way of retreat was open if he was forced to fall back, Dan cautiously proceeded on his way.

It was not yet mid-afternoon. It was a hot summer's day, and there was absolute silence in the great swamp. The outlaws, returned from their raid, would expect pursuit, and therefore be watchful. Dan was known to all of them, and the instant he was discovered he would be shot down. He knew every foot of the island, and as he neared it he had his plans all laid.

Making a wide sweep by forcing his canoe where it seemed hardly possible for a serpent to go, he landed on the north side of the island, half a mile from the hut. As soon as he had hidden the craft he made his way toward the clearing, moving with all the caution of an Indian on the warpath, and fully understanding the peril he was in.

In telling me his story, he said he saw more snakes that day than he supposed the whole country held. He touched them time and again, and a score of times he came within an ace of being bitten, and only his thirst for revenge braced him up to push along.

When Dan reached the edge of the clearing at a point where he was close upon the cabin, he was surprised to find everything quiet. There was a smouldering fire at the door, and plenty of evidence that the men were near by. If they had set a watch it was down at the landing.

After waiting for half an hour Dan made two important discoveries at once.

One of the men came to the door, yawned, threw up his hands, and looked about him in a sleepy manner. There was a jug of whiskey outside the door, and after taking a long drink the man staggered over to the fire, threw on a few faggots, and then lurched into the house.

The other discovery was that the black water in the bayou was rising. He got the hint from the action of coons, rabbits and the snakes. They were pressing toward the higher ground on which the house stood, and none of them seemed to mind his presence.

Dan did not hope to accomplish his errand without a fight. What he was figuring for was an advantage which would put them on something like even terms. He had a Winchester rifle, and if he could reach the cabin before the crowd were aroused he would take his chances.

Taking advantage of such shelter as was afforded, and being ready at any moment to open the fight, the man finally reached the cabin. It was a stout structure, with a heavy door opening outward. On the plank floor within, sprawled out in reckless fashion, were five sleeping men—Capt. Dade and his outlaws.

They were not only sleepers, but each man was blind drunk. The place smelled like a barroom, and it was plain that the whole crowd had turned to for a regular old spree. Guns, revolvers and knives were lying about on the floor, and some of the men had partly undressed themselves.

Dan could have gone among them and stabbed each one to the heart without risk, but he was not coward enough for this. I had assured him that every outlaw caught should be hanged by the neck until dead. He was thinking that he would bind the fellows tight and fast, remove their weapons, and then bar them in until he could return for help and capture the lot for the gallows tree.

This plan would have been carried out but for one unlooked-for circumstance. The snakes were taking possession of the cabin. A dozen rushed in through the open door in quick succession, and others climbed up to the open window, and either fell to the floor or squirmed along the logs. Here was safety from the rising waters. Their fear of man was temporarily benumbed by the other danger, and cotton-mouth, rattler and moccasin passed the man at the door without thought of using their deadly fangs.

"I believe," said Dan, in relating his story to me, "that full fifty of the pizen reptiles passed in thar' within five minutes, and then I changed my plan.

"I carefully pulled the door to and braced it shut with a log. That was a wooden blind to the window, and this I also shut and braced. That was room enough under the door for more snakes to go in, but it would have taken the strength of five sober men to break it down. I calkerlated as how that room would be holdin' about a hundred snakes when the fellows began to rub their eyes open, and I felt sure I could leave the job to them to finish."

He had to wade in water knee-deep before he got back to his canoe, and it was after daylight next morning when he came to my headquarters to make his report and ask for a detail of men to go back with him.

"What do you suppose has happened by this time?" I asked when he had finished his story.

"Dead, sir, every man of 'em," he replied. "Even snakes got over their scare in about half an hour, and the first man who moved to get up and pizen shot into him like a streak of lightning. That'll be five corpses that' to be identified, and that'll be some property to be divided up."

I concluded to go along with the detail, and about noon we reached the place. The water had come up within fifty feet of the cabin door, thus overflowing most of the clearing, and our progress from the river was almost a continual battle with snakes. We had to kill a score of them before we could land.

The door and blind were as Dan had left them, and it was plain that none of the men had come out. He advanced alone to the door, threw it open, and after a hasty glance inside, came back to us with his face as pale as death.

"Dead, I suppose?" I queried.

"All in a heap, sir, and that's mo' than a thousand snakes inside!"

None of the rest of us cared to advance and encounter the sight, and as it was impossible to remove anything from the cabin we returned to the post. In a couple of days the water fell away again, and then Dan went over and secured about $700 worth of personal property, and burned the cabin down over the bodies of the dead. I gave him permission to keep all he found, and made a full report of all the facts to my superior.

The story went out that I shot the Dade gang in after disarming them in a fair fight, and the story was supplemented by half a dozen others, all false, and the effect was wonderful. Within ten days every outlaw had come in and surrendered, and begged for his life.

Two weeks later there wasn't a "rider out" in my whole district, and it was safe for men to go everywhere. The snake business, which Dan insisted on giving me credit for, was of more help than a regiment of Federal infantry.

GEORGE SHELDON.

STEEL PENS.

The Intention That Speedily Superseded "the Gray Goose Quill."

The earliest notice of steel pens that I have met with is by Wordsworth.

In 1808 he and his family were occupying the house at Coleorton during the absence of Sir George and Lady Beaumont, and in the month of December the poet wrote to the latter what he calls "his longest letter I ever wrote in my life," and with reason, as it fills eighteen pages. He begins:

"My Dear Lady Beaumont: There's penmanship for you! I shall not be able to keep it up to the end in this style, notwithstanding I have the advantage of writing with one of your steel pens, with which Miss Hutchinson has just furnished me."

The next mention that I have noted is by Dr. Kitchiner, in 1824, when speaking of a friend above 60, he says:

"This strain of the eye, and occasion for spectacles of a high magnifying power, is particularly found in mending pens, so that he has a sufficient number of pens to prevent the necessity of mending any of them until he has finished writing."

To this there is appended a note:

"To those who find the mending of pens rather a difficult job, I recommend the occasional use of a steel pen, especially when they wish to write very small and neatly."—"The Economy of the Eyes," London, 1824, p. 55.

The steel pen seems to have been still a rarity at that time, and my own schoolboy experience tends to show that it was. From about 1824 to 1834 I do not remember the use of steel pens in school, and in the earlier years 1825 to 1830 I have a distinct recollection of our using quills.—Notes and Queries.

Weedy.

Augustus Popinjay (to his country cousin)—Ah, who is on a visit to the family?—"Do you object to the weed, Bella?"

Belle—"No, but pa does. He's at 'em with the hoe early and late."—Burlington Free Press.

HIS "LITTLE GAL."

"Well, sir, seeing as ye mintion it, I don't mind if I does try or drop o' sumot 'ot. It's very comforting to the inerds, partickler of a cold night."

This was in answer to my proposal to old Jim Benton, stage doorkeeper of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London. The manager was a particular friend of mine, so that I had the entree to all parts of the theatre, and came and went as I wished.

Jim had held his position some thirty odd year, and could, when he felt inclined (a dram o' sumot 'ot helped greatly thereto), relate many a good story of dead-and-gone actors and their next of kin, heroes of the sawdust. I am an occasional contributor to the newspapers, and I would like here to say that I have been indebted to Jim Benton for many an odd bit of pathos and humor.

Poor old fellow! It is already ten years and more since I followed him to his last resting place, and the stage door of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre knows me no more.

This night Jim was unusually talkative.

"Lor' bless yer, sir," said he, as he raised his glass of gin and water to his lips, "I pities them teetotalers, I does. I cum 'ermost er jining on 'em once, but Providence vun nigh it. No, sir, yer can't pass! I don't know no sich name."

This last was addressed to a gentleman in lavender kids who presented himself and his card at the door, asking to see Miss Morelli, the principal danseuse.

"Ah, perhaps you are acquainted with my alias?" here added the exquisite.

"Can't say as I ham, sir. It's not to be 'expected I could remember all the gals' names. Yer see, we takes on er lot of hextras some pantomime season. I can't pass yer, sir; borders is borders."

As the swell withdrew, old Jim continued with:

"Lor', sir, if I was to pass half as was wantin' to git in, there wouldn't be no room behind the scenes for the hactors; but it ain't nothin' now to what it used to be when Mr. Ketchum had the management. Yer orter ha' seen the stage door then. That was when the Madame was er playin' of Mazeppa, and a mighty fine figure of er woman she was, too. Perhaps you've seen her, sir? Ida Frances Fay was her name."

On my replying that I had never had that pleasure, he continued with:

"Well, sir, there's never be another Ida Fay, so they says; lots o' gals wot's tried it on, but it don't work. Yer see, there was summ'at under the door for more snakes to go in, but it would have taken the strength of five sober men to break it down. I calkerlated as how that room would be holdin' about a hundred snakes when the fellows began to rub their eyes open, and I felt sure I could leave the job to them to finish."

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This night

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - SEPT. 21, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
H. B. McCOLLUM, of Susquehanna Co.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY MEYER, of Allegheny Co.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
JON. R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon,
HON. JOHN M. KEATING, Allegheny,

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	David W. Sellers	15	Alvin Day
2	Michael Magee	16	William Dent
3	A. H. Ladner	17	Russel James
4	Wm. J. Lotta	18	H. H. Woodall
5	John Taylor	19	Herman Bosler
6	Franklin Walden	20	Wm. A. Garman
7	Geo. W. Pawling	21	William Maher
8	James Smith	22	John H. Bailey
9	Dan'l H. Schweyer	23	J. Huckenstein
10	W. B. Given	24	William F. Lantz
11	Charles Robinson	25	David S. Morris
12	J. B. Reynolds	26	Jas. H. Caldwell
13	Edw. J. Gayner	27	S. T. Neill
14	Simon P. Light	28	J. L. Brown

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
THOMAS H. GREEVY, OF BLAIR CO.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
A. V. DIVELY, of Blair county.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, of Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, of Ebensburg.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN J. KINNEY, of Tunnelhill.
FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES A. WHARTON, of Clearfield township.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
C. A. BUCK, of Carrolltown.

If the tariff advocates had the least confidence in the merits of their cause they never would resort to so mean and dishonest a shift as to publish forged extracts from English newspapers. These forgeries are a confession that the tariff system of robbery cannot be successfully defended before the people with honest and legitimate weapons.

In New York the customs officials, on Sunday last, were worrying over the advent of twenty-four young Sweedish women, ranging in age from 19 to 25 years, who came into the country under contract. Their contracts were with twenty-four young men who were wanting wives, and after examining the law the Inspector permitted them to land, being of the opinion that the law against contract labor had not been infringed in this case.

The earnings of labor says the Philaphia *Record*, are but 18 percent. of the whole product of manufacturing operations in the United States. If nothing at all should be paid to foreign labor, therefore, 18 per cent. of tariff tax would cover the difference in wages, How monstrous it is, in the face of this fact, which the census returns establish, to insist that a tax of $47 in the $100 shall not be reduced to $40 in the $100 because it would leave our laboring men unprotected!

The Democratic Congressional Conference, met in the Logan House, Altoona, on Tuesday afternoon, and organized by selecting C. F. Uhl, of Somerset, for Chairman and H. G. Rose, Esq., of Cambria, for Secretary.

The following Conferrees were present: Bedford, J. N. Alsip, James F. Mickel, R. Holliday; Blair, W. F. Conrad, F. M. Davis, R. W. Christy; Cambria, Herman Baumer, H. G. Rose, J. Noonan; Somerset, George A. Thompson C. F. Uhl, J. E. Gastiger. The names of J. J. Thomas of Cambria county T. H. Greevy, of Blair county, and R. L. Holliday of Bedford county were placed in nomination. After a number of ballots without making a nomination the conference adjourned until Wednesday morning. On Wednesday the conference met, when the name of Mr. Holliday was withdrawn and Thomas H. Greevy was nominated. This nomination completes the Democratic ticket and it behooves all Democrats to work from now until election day for the success of the whole ticket from President down to Jury Commissioners.

The following letter, sent by President Cleveland to Hon. Chauncy F. Black, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, speaks for itself.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 14.
"Hon. Chauncey F. Black:

"MY DEAR SIR—The papers which you kindly sent for my perusal touching the scope, method and purposes of the Association of Democratic Clubs have strengthened my belief in the extreme importance of such organizations as have been thus associated. The struggle upon which we have entered is in behalf of the people—the plain people of the land—and they must be reached. We do not proceed upon the theory that they are to be led by others who may or may not be in sympathy with their interests. We have undertaken to teach the voters as free, independent citizens, intelligent enough to see their rights, interested enough to insist upon being treated justly and patriotic enough to desire their country's welfare.

"Thus this campaign is one of information and organization. Every citizen should be regarded as a thoughtful, responsible voter, and he should be furnished the means of examining the issues involved in the pending canvass for himself.

"I am convinced that no agency is so effective to this end as the clubs which have been formed, permeating all parts of the country and making their influence felt in every neighborhood. By a systematic effort they make the objects of the Democratic party understood by the fair and calm discussion of the Democratic position in this contest among those with whom their members daily come in contact; and by preventing a neglect of the duty of suffrage on election day these clubs will become, in my opinion, the most important instrumentality yet devised for promoting the success of our party.

Yours very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

From President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

The platform adopted by the late National convention of our party contains the following declaration:

Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition.

Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its National convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies.

We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrongdoing.

With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation, our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding.

We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicted upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land.

We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides. Yet when in the legislative body, where, under the constitution, all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the Democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties they were met by determined opposition and obstruction, and, the minority, refusing to co-operate in the House of Representatives or propose another remedy, have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the Senate.

The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Eupope while they will support the interests of America.

They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobbacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare also that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here.

Thus in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization and to deprive our people of the markets for their goods which can only be gained and kept by the sembiance, at least, of an interchange of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of the domestic trusts and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned.

Full returns from the election in Maine held on Monday of last week show that the Democrrts have gained on the vote of 1884. At the election in that State in September 1884 the Republican candidate for Governor had 19,851 plurality, while this year. Burleigh the Republican candidate for the same office has only 18,495 a Rebublican loss of 1,356. In 1884 the Republican candidate for Governor had 77,921 votes, this year 79,603 a gain on the vote of 1884 of 2¼ per cent. The Democratic candidate for Governor in 1884 had 58,070 votes, this year 61,108 a Democratic gain of 5¼ per cent. This, gain, in the streng Republican State of Maine where Blaine boasted before the election the Republicans would have 30,000 majority, indicates that the tide, all over the country is with the Democrats.

The same rate of gain at the Presidential election will enable the Democrats not only to hold the States they carried in 1884 but will give them in addition California, Nevada Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota.

Hoping to frighten American workingmen, the high-tariff organs have persistently iterated and reiterated the fact that the rates of wages are higher in the United States than in Great Britain. So they are, so they are. And what of it? Wages are higher in New South Wales than in the United States, higher in Massachusetts than in North Carolina, in England than in France, in France than in Italy, in Belgium than in Germany, and so on to the end of the chapter. In some of these countries—the United States, France, Germany and Italy—trade and commerce are interfered with by tariffs, while in others—Belgium, Great Britain and New South Wales—an opposite policy is pursued. But the tariffs don't raise wages. They only tax the consumers; and in this country the workers, who produce all values, are taxed most exorbitantly of all.

With the help of our Democratic brethern in Cambria county, we feel a reasonable assurance that the Democratic candidate for Senator will be successful.—*Altoona Times*

If our Democratic brethern of Blair county keep their traces stretched as steadily as the Democracy of Cambria hill their's, there will be no doubt about Mr. Dively's election. It is up hill and a bad road for a balky team, but with a long, steady pull to the top Mr. Dively will get there.

Pure Democratic Principels.

Parties to numerous to mention have risen in this country for special purposes, fulfilled their missions and vanished. But from the foundation of the Government of the United States the Democratic party has lived, because its central tenets and principels are co-equal and co-existent with the foundation stones of the great national fabric. The principles of Thomas Jefferson, the opposition to centralization, special privileges and special classes, the forwarding of equality before the law, and citizen sovereignty. These are the fixed principles of our governmental system and the party built on them will last as long as the system. The vanishing party now on the scene of action is the Republican party. It has fulfilled its mission and must give way.

Why must it disappear? Simply because, having performed its mission, it has become the party of special privileges. The party of special classes. The party of centralization. The party of commercial restriction for the benefit of the few. It does not recognize equality before the law, but puts vested privileges above citizen sovereignty; recognizes the creature as superior to the creator. And for these reasons it is doomed to utter dissolution.

No matter what the Chicago platform and Mr Harrison may say of trade combinations, Mr blaine is the true exponent of the history of his party when he says "trusts are private affairs." For under the Republican party has grown up that public sentiment—confined almost exclusively to that party—that corporate privileges belong irrevocably to the corporations; that eminent domain may become corporate property, to be used as the managers of a corporation may dictate. That public creed that holds it to be an inalienable right of corporate creatures to use their powers to extract as much profit from their business as the traffic will bear. That their operations are properly private and should not be opened to public inspection. In short, that corporations and those associations of corporations known as trusts are "private affairs."

Opposed to this sentiment is the fundamental principle of pure Democracy, that the lands and the Government are the property of the people. That the grant of a corporate franchise by the government of the people to associated individuals, either native or foreign, implies a contract that such franchise shall be paid for in advantages to the people, and not merely that it may inure to the benefit of the few to whom the grant is made. And the State being a party to that contract and the owner of its chief property, namely, its franchise, is entitled to full knowledge of all its transactions and to the chief benefits derived therefrom.

The States of this great Union have set limits upon the profits of capital by declaring interest on money above a rate ranging from 5 to 12 per centum per annum to be usury and illegal. The standard of the United States is 6 per centum. Corporations are merely associations of capital for profit and the limit of their legal profit is the legal rate of interest. No more, no less. Over and above that belongs to the people who give the franchise under which these operations are carried forward. The amount of profit a corporation is entitled to is not fixed specifically by law, but it should be. The principle, however, is well established and is the article, par excellence of the Democratic faith, and the principle, par excellence, on which government of, for and by the people is based

On this principle it is Democratic belief that corporations and associations of corporations are not private but public affairs. The public, which is the owner of the chief property of these associations, has a right to have full and free access to all the books, accounts and details of such associations, and is entitled to all benefits above the legal profit og invested capital.

Railroads, granted eminent domain, have capitalized at twice their value and extract from the people interests on their bonds and dividends on their stocks in violation of this principle. To do this they extracted $16.46 cents per capita from the population of this country in 1886 and profits to the amount of $5.95 per capita. This is a serious tax on the productive forces of the country. The manufacturing corporations in their turn extracted about $200 per capita in profis from their operations and so on through the list. That the manufacturers may have borne the heaviest part of the burden of transportation or the railroad stock and bond holders more of the extraction of the manufacturers than other people makes no difference in the ultimate result, which is that these people with special privileges ultimately secure the bulk of all the wealth produced by the country. That if they took no more than a legal rate of interest for actual capital invested either the total exactions from the people would not exceed one-third of the present rate, or wages as an element in the cost or production and transportation would be doubled, the effect in either case being exactly the same.

The railroad kings and manufacturing princes are fully aware of all this and they know full well the uses of a high tariff for the protection of this un-American and un-Democratic system. They occupy the position of privileged classes and are upheld in their privileges by the Republican party. They are the equivalent of the privileged leeches of Europe. Under monarchial forms of government special privileges are conceded to be right. Under Democratic forms they are held to be wrong. Let us, therefore, get back to the Democratic principles for which the war of the revolution was waged.—*Pittsburg Post.*

To the Voter.

The requirements of the Constitution of the State are—that every male citizen of twenty-one years may vote if,

1. He has been a citizen of the United States thirty days.
2. He has resided in the State one year.
3. He has resided in the election district where he votes, two months immediately before the election.
4. If over twenty-two years of age he shall have paid a State or county tax which has been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

It is said that a reduction of the tariff will have the effect of reducing wages. Who says so? Why, the protected monopolists—Carnegie and Roberts and Ammidown and that ilk.

To hear them talk one would suppose they are very anxious to pay high wages.

But there aren't. They let their employes strike rather than increase their wages.

They frequently force down wages. They have succeeded in reducing wages at least 25 per cent. under the present high tariff.

If these protected monopolists believed for a moment that a reduction of the tariff. Wouldn't they, though?—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Brace Up.

You are felling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, only 50 cents a bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Lorretto.

Change the Laws.

The State Convention of County Commissioners met on Wednesday of last week in Erie. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by S. M. Woodcock, of Blair, and J. G. Lloyd, of Cambria, who were made Permanent Secretaries.

The resolutions passed comprised recommendations for enactment by the Legislature as follows: To allow no rebates on penalties in the collection of county taxes; that the revenue bill which the Speaker of the Senate neglected to sign last year be re-enacted; that counties be classified as cities now are; that the office of District Attorney be salaried; that constables make their quarter returns to the Court through the nearest magistrate; that in Commonwealth cases cost be paid only where the Grand Jury so direcs; to permit tax collectors to collect by restraint in any part of the county; to authorize the collector to collect by restraint at any time after receiving the duplicate; that every ward, borough or township shall elect assessors triennially, commissioners extending the time till January 1st for making returns to the Revenue Commissioners; that all tax as on unseated lands be made payable before August 10th, and that there be a lien on timber in tree or stick and bark; that unseated land be sold every two years instead of every five years; that there be no distinction in advertising between seated and unseated lands when sold for taxes; to tax all personal property of corporations, water transportation, canal, pipe line, telegraph and telephone companies, products of mines and oil wells, farm and shop, sheep, swine, cattle and horses, watches, etc,; that the State tax of three mills be levied on securities owned by individuals, and that one-half of the next amount of this three mill tax be diverted into the county treasuries; repeal of the mercantile tax, the tonnage tax, the tax on capital stock, and all other taxes payable by corporations of the State under existing laws, excepting the taxes on bankers and banks, and on coal mines; to collect a State tax on rolling stock of railroad companies; that State requisition be made upon companies on a basis of wealth and population; to repeal that section of the Brooks act requiring constables to visit places where liquor is sold; to repeal section of act providing for compensating assessors for the enrollment of militiamen; to reimburse counties for expense of making assesaments and copies of mortgages and judgments; to repeal act making road bridges a charge upon the county; to repeal act providing for payment of Alderman's costs in cases inwhich the defendants are discharged.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania were invited to co-operate with the National Committee of Thirteen to be appointed by the Chair for presenting the work of the covention to the Legislature. Allentown was selected for the next place of meeting in 1889. The convention closed with a lake ride and an excursion to Niagara Falls. Before closing the convention the commissioners voted to have their respective counties pay the expenses of their delegates.

The Senate Not in Sympathy With the People

Although the question of Revenue Reduction has been pressed upon the attention of the Senate majority for months, the only response has been to vote away the public money right and left, to increase enormously the aggregate of whatever appropriation bills may have been sent over from the House, and to obstruct all legislation which might imply a return to economy in the methods of government. Yesterday, in reply to persisten' questioning, Senator Sherman declared that no Tariff bill would be reported from the Senate Finance Committee "until after the hearing of every man who would be affected by the bill;" and Senator Allison added further that, "in view of the reduction of the surplus to $20,000,000, there was not that exigency for a reduction of revenue which had existed,"

It is evidently not good for the Senate majority to remain so long in the atmosphere of Washington officialism. They lose sight, in the murky distances and depths of Senatorial survey, of what the people are looking at and thinking about. Surrounded by evidences of the practical value of success in politics, they are tempted to scheme and plan for victory without taking into account the interests and desires of the people, who by their ballots may dictate all legislation and lay down lines of policy to be persued by their servants in public station. But the American people will not fail to discern, through all the wasteful extravagance of the Senate majority, back of its aristocratic insolence, and underlying the paralysis it has brought upon legislative action, a spirit of careless disregard for their interests which could not possibly be exhibited by men in sympathy with their needs and aspirations. These Senators have presumed to ignore an important measure of relief for American wage-earners and taxpayers, unconscious of of the fact that not Revenue Reform but they themselves are on trial before the country. Their unwise and unpatriotic course in this regard has closed to them the avenues of public confidence; and, whatever measure of Revenue Reduction may hereafter be adopted, it will certainly not be one stamped with the approval of this Senatorial junto—*Phila. Record.*

The President has signed the bill to prevent the further immigration of Chinese laborers to this country. It is not a law, and there is no doubt that it will be rigidly enforced. It originated in a Democratic House, where it was unanimously passed. Among the Republicans of the Senate there was some disposition shown to cavil at its provisions and delay its passage, but the feeling on the subject on the Pacific coast was so strong that few Republicans dared to vote against it.

There is a disposition among some good people to criticise the provisions of the bill as harsh, and the haste that has marked its passage, while a treaty is still pending, as discourteous to the Chinese Empire.

If there is any truth in these charges the Republican majority in the Senate mus. bear the whole blame. The President had negotiated with China a friendly treaty that met the case. Out of mere malignant partisan perversity the Republican Senate refused to ratify the treaty, and insisted on amendments that probably have caused its rejection by China. Then came the crisis that the President had wisely sought to avoid by diplomacy.

It could not be denied that in the absense of the treaty stipulations a flood of Chinese immigrants was pouring into the country. There was no time for hesitation or parley, in view of the facts. Something had to be done, and done at once. Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania introduced his bill, and it has swiftly become a law. The immigration will be stopped, and if this is not accomplished in accord with Chinese views the fault lies with those who caused the delay in the ratification of the treaty.—*N. Y. Star.*

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival trade at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg and W. McAteer, Lorretta, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying, by getting a trial bottle free large size $1. Every bottle Warranted.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A South Easton woman broke an arm while in the act of whipping her daughter for staying out late.

—Jay Gould, it is said, pays $20,000 a year to his attending physician, Dr. William Munn, and thus commands his entire time. The contract is for twenty years, or until Mr. Gould's death.

—Chas. Burdich, a prominent young farmer, of Erie county, was in the act of showing a friend his revolver last night. It was discharged and the ball pierced Burdick's heart, killing him instantly.

—Texas will furnish this year the oldest voter in the United States. His name is Richard Kidd, and he is 115 years of age. Mr. Kidd's mind is clear and his strength remarkable for one of his great age.

—As a coffin was being lowered into a grave in a cemetery near Vienna it fell in such a manner as to cause the lid to come off and the corpse to come out head foremost. Three of the mourners fainted.

—Mrs. Henrietta Snell, widow of the millionaire Amos J. Snell, who was murdered, it is supposed, by William B. Tascott, Saturday notified Chief of Police Hubbard, of Chicago, that she offered a reward of $20,000 for Tascott's arrest.

—A young Butler-county farmer, named S. E. Byers, was on Saturday convicted in the Butler court of forging the names of two old farmers to a note three years ago and collecting $500 on it from the banking house of John Berg & Co.

—A wretch at Mammoth Hot Springs, M. T., who stole from a house in which a death had just occurred, was suspended by the neck from a neighboring tree by indignant townspeople. After hanging for a few moments he was cut down almost dead.

—Richard Barson, of McKeesport, attempted to murder his wife, Saturday night, by cutting her throat with a razor. The woman's screams brought the police to the rescue, who arrested Barson. Mrs. Barson's condition is thought to be serious.

—While Jeremiah Haley, a blacksmith, of Westerly, R. I., was shoeing a horse, the animal caught its foot in a rent in Haley's apron, and in struggling to free itself, threw Haley upon the floor, trampling upon him and breaking his collar bone and badly cutting his head.

—Three horses were shipped on a car from Birmingham, Alabama, the other day, and at a way station some distance out it was found that the door was open, and but two beasts in the place. The odd part is that diligent search along and about track failed to discoverd trace of the animal.

—Thursday night, during the momentary absence of Mrs. Saul Sproul, of Derry, her child aged two years, by some means got hold of the match-box, igniting them, and setting fire to its clothes. Before assistance could be rendered the child was so seriously burned that death ensued a few hours later.

—A dagger 18 inches long, of finest steel, inlaid with blocks of gold engraved in Arabic characters, was found lately by a herdsman in Gillespie county, Texas, and is thought to be a relic of the time of Cortez, and to have been originally bought or captured from the Moors by some grandee of Spain.

—While a Tiffin, O., resident was sleeping in a railroad station near there the telegraph operator painted stripes on his face with a paint used to mark boxes. The paint contained a powerful caustic and ate into the unfortunate man's face, disfiguring him in a horrible manner. The operator has been arrested.

—Three months ago a two-year-old son of Robert Dougherty, of Middletown, was bitten in the face by a hughe rat, while he lay in the crib fast asleep. The child's face was terribly lacerated. Since then the child has had skilful medical treatment, but on Saturday it died of blood poisoning, the result of the wounds inflicted.

—Miss Louise M. Boyer, the teacher who suffered amputation of her feet in consequence of her heroic devotion to her little pupils during the great blizzard in Nebraska last winter, has received a pair of artificial feet provided by teachers in Boston, and writes that "they fit admirably," and she can walk very well with them.

—The widow of President Polk is in her eighty-seventh year. She is feeble and rather forgetful, but she maintains her cheerfulness and her interest in the world about her. Of late she has been taking her meals in her own room, and leaves it once a day to take an airing on the porch. Here she sits and receives her visitors.

—A novel electric railway is undergoing construction in a sbburb of St. Paul, Minn. The railroad is an elevated structure, and the cars are hung below it close to the street level. They hang from sets of wheels taking their power from the tracks, which are charged with electricity. A speed of from eight to ten miles an hour is claimed for the cars.

—A violent wind storm at Wasington, D. C., on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by sheets of rain, caused considerable damage in the southwestern section of the city. Several houses were blown down, and a number of roofs lifted. The cupola of the botanical gardens was destroyed, the green house badly shattered, and many valuable tropical plants were seriously injured.

—Joseph Cannon, the young man who on Saturday afternoon was imprisoned in a vault in the unfinished building of the Keystone National Bank in consequence of a friend playfully pushing the spring-latch door shut while Cannon was inside, was liberated at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning after having been a prisoner for fifteen hours. He was comfortable but was badly frightened.

—William Schneider, mailing clerk in the Lancaster postoffice, was arrested last Friday afternoon, charged with robbing the mails. Dozens of valuable letters have been stolen during the past year, but up to a few days ago detectives were unable to ascertain the guilty party. Most of the letters stolen were addressed to Revenue Collector Macgonigle. Schneider gave $1,000 ball.

—Every person has heard of persons who have been swallowed up by quicksands, and a dreadful death it must be, but here is a form of death quite as bad: Recently Frank Glidden, a lobster hunter, went about his task on the Beverly, Mass., flats, and while so employed stepped into a bottomless mud hole. He couldn't get out, and gradually sank until the mud closed over and smothered him.

—A citizen of West Springfield, Mass., was considerably surprised at receiving a letter directed in a woman's hand and containing a withered flower. His heart ceased throbbing when he read that the writer, who signed herself "A Christian Endeavor," was one of a party who stole some flowers from the grounds near his house, and wished to do her part in making restitution, and hoped her companions would do the same.

—Frank Corfrey, Eugene Webb, Minnie Taffiey and Rose Essick, each about 22 years of age, and all residing in Philadelphia, went out on the Schuykill river in a rowboat about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening of last week, and the boat getting beyond their control was carried by the strong current over Flat Rock dam north of the city. Webb succeeded in swimming to shore. Searching parties were organized and Miss Essick was found two hours afterward clinging to a rock and almost dead from exposure. The bodies of Corfrey and Miss Taffiey were not recovered.

—While Mrs. Leidigh E. Gross and her three children were crossing the Lehigh and Lackawanna branch of the Jersey Central railroad last Tuesday afternoon at Bethlehem, Pa., in a wagon in charge of Nathan Greenzweig, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Gross, a locomotive plunged into the wagon, wrecking it and severely injuring the occupants. Mrs. Gross remained unconscious for an hour, and is hurt internally.

—Teller Marler, of the Sub-Treasury Office, New York, says that "a certain way to tell good paper money from bad is by means of two small blue silk threads, which run through the good bill lengthwise and which may be plainly seen by holding the note to the light. These are woven into the paper by a secret process and have never yet been successfully counterfeited, the usual imitation being by means of a mark drawn across the paper."

—The collection of postage stamps recently exhibited in Boston is said to be worth nearly $100,000. There were in the collection single stamps valued at $100 each, and several groups of six placed at $1,000. That the prices were not all fancy was shown by the offer of $80 from a dealer for a blue envelope on which was a small stamp marked Bremen. One group, consisting of four Government stamped envelopes now obsolete, was appraised at $400.

—John N. Wogan, aged about sixty, the most notorious desperado in Southern Illinois, who for 10 years has figured in the criminal courts of Wabash county, was shot and killed on Saturday night by Constable Hall, of Belmont. Hall had arrested Wogan on a charge of attempting to kill his own son and daughter and was taking him to his boarding house to get his clothes. In a dark place Wogan turned sharply and Hall fearing violence drew his revolver and fired.

—On Saturday Isaac Hendershot, a farmer, 75 years of age, while attending the Berwick fair, was robbed of $600 by bunco men. They allowed him to win at first, but demanded security for the prizes. He went to the bank and drew the amount, which was all he had. On a pretext of going into a back room to get the prizes for him, after Hendershot had handed over his pile, the men stepped out the back way and disappeared. Hendershot is frantic with grief and is dangerously prostrated.

—The ruling passion, it seems, is as strong in trance as in death. Julius Thomson, colored, near Waco, Tex., to all appearances died, was shrouded, coffined and about to be buried, when a mule team ran away with a wagon load of mourners, and the folk who went to see the accident returned to find the corpse, too, at the window looking on with lively interest. Of course the funeral was postponed indefinitely, it seems, as the subject is reported as now able to pick 100 pounds of cotton every day.

—J. W. Robinson, a prominent and wealthy oil contractor of Lima, O., was shot down and murdered in cold blood last Thursday night by Michael Rhinehart while they were in friendly conversation. Rhinehart was arrested and barely escaped being lynched before the Sheriff could get him to the jail. The murdered man stood high in society and leaves a widow and two children. He has many friends who swear they will avenge his death. One hundred men are on guard at the jail.

—Of Gen. R. B. Ayres, of the Artillery, it is related that he was in command of a detachment of Union troops, who, during the civil war, burned the house of a Virginia Confederate. The wife of the Virginian fled from the house with her baby in her arms, and, seeking refuge in the negro quarters, was forced to fly again when the torch was applied to it in turn. Seventeen years afterward the Union officer, General Ayres, married the baby, who had grown into a charming young woman.

—Mrs. Davis, one of the oldest and best known residents of Hammonton, N. J., hung herself in her room, at the residence of her son-in-law, Alonzo Davis, a shoe manufacturer, last Tuesday morning. The body when discovered, at 6 o'clock, was cold. The suicide had tied a bed-cord to a ladder leading to the attic and slowly strangled to death, drawing her feet up to keep from resting her weight on the floor. Since the death of her husband last winter Mrs. Davis has shown symptoms of mental aberration.

—While William Vondeberen and a number of assistants were at work on Saturday at Seymour, Ind., in the bottom of a sewer excavation nine feet deep, the quicksand gave way and the sides of the ditch caved in, burying Vondebren and one of his assistants—Arthur Orrell—under about eight feet of sand and clay. Vondeberen was extricated alive, but terribly injured internally, and on his breast and shoulders, and is dying. Orrell was suffocated before he could be rescued. The others escaped with slight injuries.

—Two men, named Steele and Mockabee, both drunk, boarded an eastbound train at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, on Sunday afternoon and fought all the way to Stepstone, where the conductor, for the safety of those in his charge, put the men off the train and told them to fight it out. The men drew their pistols and exchanged five shots each. The fifth shot from Steele's pistol passed through Mockabee's brain, killing him instantly. They were cousins. After the killing Steele boarded the train and proceeded home, the train having waited until the duel was over.

—Howard Browning, son of James Browning, of Hammonton, N. J., jumped from an express train on the Camden and Atlantic road, near Haddonfield, on Monday afternoon, and was instantly killed. Young Browning was on his way from Hammonton to visit relatives in Haddonfield and intended boarding a local train, but got on board the express. He noticed his error when the train was flying through Haddonfield and jumped off, sustaining a fracture of the skull which was instantly fatal. His body is with the Coroner of Camden county awaiting removal.

—A young man down in Atlanta, Ga., has perfected an invention in photographic science which he fully believes is destined to revolutionize the railway business of the whole civilized world. The process is intended for the purpose of identification of parties who purchase railway tickets. The Atlanta youth explains the priceless boon to the railway interests by showing that the purchaser of a railway ticket, once photographed, his shadow caught before the substance fades, and said shadow pasted on to his ticket-of-leave, will find it impossible to "swindle" the company by allowing some one else to ride on it.

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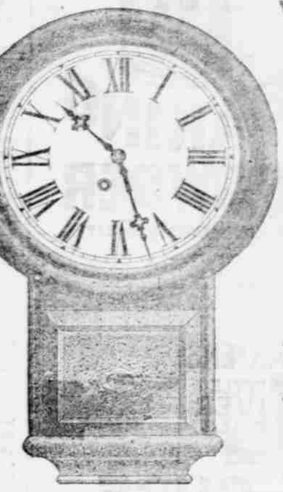

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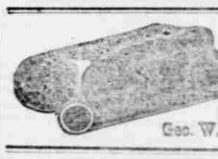

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...SEPT. 21, 1888.

...AND PERSONAL.

...your taxes before October 6th.

...ng ever played with "three little

...Mountain House at Cresson closed ...season on Tuesday.

...Sallie Collins, of Bellefonte, is vis...nds in Ebensburg.

...Hampshire ponds were covered ...last week when frost did great ...in New England.

...L. O'Hara on Wednesday last ...the Collins' property on Centre ...Mr. James Reilley.

...May Henry, who had been visiting ...Tyrone the past week, re...home in this place on Tuese...

...many persons know that a silver ...measures an inch, a half dollar an ...quarter, and a dollar an inch and ...

...disease among the cattle of ...land county has caused one hun...ambs among them during the past ...

...fail to attend the meeting of the ...ld and Thurman Club on Saturday ...at the Opera house, at 8 o'clock ...

...Lemuel Davis, of Kane, formerly ...sburg, who has been visiting rela...friends for the past two weeks, ...home on Tuesday morning.

...ed excitement about Strattonville, ...county, has come to an end, by the ...that the gold ore found had been ...the property as a practical joke.

...ning struck a stack of hay, con...about ten tons, owned by John ...Carroll township, Perry county, ...Wednesday evening and burned it ...

...John L. Stough and wife, of this ...on Wednesday last on a visit to ...land county, where Mr. Stough ...and resided until he reached man...

...cure guaranteed by Dr. J. R. ...Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease ...operation or delay from busi...tested by thousands of cures after ...

...Carrolltown Fair commenced its ...nual exhibition on Tuesday and ...from the number of people who ...passed through this place on their way ...it ought to prove a successful one. ...Wednesday of last week a barn be...a widow named Miller, in Blen...ship, was struck by lightning and ...to the ground. It contained a lot of ...grain and about fifty bushels of po...

...years made an attempt to enter the ...Messrs. V. S. Barker & Bro.s' in ...on Tuesday night, but after tak...window in a back room gave up ...probably being frightened off in ...

...horse belonging to August Lehinger ...struck and killed by lightning in a field ...Creek township, during the storm ...Monday of last week. The animal ...out of the stable and ran out into the ...lot as a lightning shaft descended.

...have a speedy and positive Cure ...Church, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and ...ness, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A ...injector free with each bottle. Use ...no desire health and sweet breath. ...cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

...last Saturday evening a number of ...young folks enjoyed the pleasures of a ...dance in the Opera House. The ...band which played on our streets ...the day, furnished the music, which ...excellent, and everything passed off ...

...Charles E. Hodson contributes an ...on his entertaining and instructive ar...in the October number of *The Catholic ...*. It is entitled, "Some Mexican ...ities," and is descriptive of the pecu...s and evils of the Mexican agricul...system.

...Matthew Zahm, who has been em...d as clerk in the P. R. R. depot at ...., had the misfortune, while assisting ...to unload a heavy piece of ma...y from a car, on Friday last, to get ...the fingers of his right hand caught ...badly crushed.

...party of ladies of Ebensburg paid our ...a visit on Friday last. They were, ...John Lloyd, Mrs. Connie and Flory ...Mrs. Parrish, Mrs. Bann, Mrs. Jes...inger, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. J. S. Miller, ...Kinkead, Miss Fanny Bernheiser. ...Democrat Record.*

...W. Johnson, who was tried at ...Havan last week on the charge of ...ing the Colbys, was acquitted on Sat...evening. On his first tried he was ...ted. Luther Shaffer was hanged for ...rders and it was believed by many ...Johnson was the accomplice.

...a great man dies we think it no ...than right that every mark of respect ...manifested publicly, but we do object to ...ing it to extremes, and think that ...Washington has been dead a sufficient ...ber of years to permit of the removal ...drawery" from our street lamps.

...commission to select sites for the ...State hospitals have decided to erect ...pital at Connellsville, Fayette coun...another one at Phillipsburg, and a ...at Mercer county. The hospitals will ...cost $20,000 apiece, and will be simil...those erected by the United States ...ment.

...Ryan and John Hall, two lads ...fourteen years of age, of Altoona, ...ing hunting walnuts on Monday ...found an old rusty revolver. ...Ryan picked it up and while ex...it discharged it, the ball striking ...the chin, inflicting a painful but ...serious wound.

...John Sechler, foreman on the ...of this place, completed his twenty...year on Monday last. John is a good, ...young man and not affected by the ...of this world, and if he progresses as ...in the next twenty-one years as he ...the past twenty-one years he will be—...two years of age.

...Greensburg *Press* says that on ...day afternoon, about 1 o'clock, while ...Carmichael, a coke drawer, in at...ing to board a passing freight train, ...his hold and was thrown under the ...and had his left arm and right foot cut ...He was taken to his home at Old Beth...where so is now lying in a critical ...tion.

...William Black, of Blacklick township, ...out of the late war, died at his home in ...township on Saturday last, in the 47th ...of his age. His remains were interred ...cemetery at Bolsano on Sunday last ...were escorted to their last resting place ...delegation from the G. A. R. Post of ...place and a large concourse of relatives ...friends.

...Howard S. Emrich, aged 19 years, whose ...resides in Hollidaysburg, while at...ing to jump on a moving train at ...ville on Saturday last, was thrown ...the wheels and both his legs were so ...crushed as to make amputation neces...as he was taken to the hospital at Har...burg where he died on Sunday evening. ...remains were taken to Hollidaysburg ...interment.

—Two miles east of Ligonier on the Johnstown pike, at a point called "Hermitage," stands a portion of the house built by the illustrious General Arthur St. Clair. The house is still in good state of perservation, and is occupied by Mr. William Garnes. The ceilings are handsomely carved, which must have been rare and expensive in the early days. The historic old house is visited by hundreds of curiosity seekers.

—Notice has been received at St. Vincent's Abbey of the elevation of Abbot Andrew Hintenanch, the successor of the late Arch-Abbot Wimmer, to the office of Arch-Abbot. This is but the completion of the promotion of the Abbot to the full title to which the Abbot of the mother-house, or original abbey, is entitled. The insignia of his office has not yet arrived from Rome, neither has any definite date for his investiture been fixed on. Father Hintenanch is the only Arch-Abbot in the United States.

—A woman recently swindled a Williamsport merchant, who is also a pawnbroker, out of $500 by a clever sell. She took to him a pair of genuine diamond ear-rings, worth about $800, and borrowed a hundred for a few days. She redeemed the ear-rings at the proper time and afterwards borrowed $200, which she also repaid. Finally she borrowed $500 and failed to show up and the merchant discovered that the genuine diamonds had been removed and shell diamonds not worth $50, substituted.

—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Blairsville will meet in the Presbyterian Church in this place, on Wednesday afternoon, September 26th, at 2 o'clock and continue in session until Thursday afternoon. Miss P. Haymaker, missionary from Indian Territory, and Rev. G. A. Seeley, missionary from Futteghen, India, will be present. Delegates from all the societies in the Presbytery are expected. The meetings will be of an interesting character. The public are cordially invited.

—A horrible accident occurred last Friday morning at J. R. Vaughn & Son's brick yard, near Altoona. John Sweeney, aged fourteen years, the oldest son of Samuel Sweeney, was employed in the yard. About 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon young Sweeney and James McManamy were playing about the clay crusher, when Sweeney made a misstep and fell into the crusher. His right leg was ground off up to the thigh and his entrals were crushed out of his body, killing him almost instantly. The atoms of flesh were gathered up in a sack in order to convey them to the undertaking establishment.

—The young men with three little walnut shells, traveling with the show, are under lasting obligations to a number of our citizens, both young and old, for their generous contributions which will materially add to their comfort and enable them to pass the cold season at some popular winter resort. This old game has been worked "from the time the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," but as long as men can see a chance to beat an innocent showman out of ten dollars for five, there will be a fresh lot of verdants to undertake the job. The game stood about $500 in favor of the men with the walnut shells when the show left.

—The first traction engine that ever appeared in Ebensburg, traveled up the hill from the depot on Monday with a thresher attached and traveled out to the farm of Mr. Elias Jones in Cambria township, where it furnished the power for the threshing of Mr. Jones' grain. It seems to be a handy affair, but if its owners meet with the same luck that attended the owners of a similar machine in Washington county it may prove expensive. We see it stated that Miss Ada Uhler, of Little Washington, was yesterday awarded $700 in her suit against Clark Zediker and others. "Miss Uhler was thrown to the ground by her horse running off. The accident was caused by a traction engine, belonging to the defendants, scaring Miss Uhler's team."

—Rev. Father Pollard, one of the oldest and most respected priests in this diocese, was stricken down by an appoplectic stroke before the alter while celebrating Mass in St. Mary's Church, Lawrenceville, (Pittsburgh) on Sunday. Father Pollard has been 38 years in the ministry and was ordained May 24th, 1850, at the same time with Bishop Tuigg. Before the Catholic congregation in this place had a resident priest, Father Pollard, who was then stationed at Loretto, attended to this congregation, more than thirty years ago, and his many friends among the older residents will be sorry to learn of his illness. The latest reports of the venerable priests condition say that he is slightly improved and his attending physician has hopes that his present illness will not prove fatal.

—A couple from the country, visiting the show at this place on Wednesday stood earnestly watching one of the Fakirs with his little balls and three shells, while a confederate was winning lots of money. The man's hand went down into his pocket several times for a five-dollar bill (his only one) to invest, but still he hesitated. Finally his wife told him she could tell which shell the little ball was under every time and urged him to invest. Reluctantly he placed his money in the hands of the fakir, and his better half lifted the shell. Lo and behold! the little ball was not there. The wife's look of utter astonishment can be better imagined than described, and the husband's contempt for his wife's judgment was plainly depicted on his countenance as the couple marched away sadder, but wiser than when they came. It will take some time for that woman to re-establish her reputation for smartness in the estimation of her husband.

—The game of base ball between the Conemaugh nine and the Stars of this place, which was in progress as we went to press on Thursday of last week, resulted in an easy victory for the Stars, with a score of 26 to 6. The Stars took the lead from the start and held it throughout the game. McMullen and Good were the battery for the visitors, and, although McMullen pitched a fair game, he received very poor support. Blair and Chute occupied the points for the Stars and did exceedingly fine work; but three base hits being made off Blair, McMullen of the Conemaugh's made a home run in the sixth inning, hitting a long fly over right field fence. Noon of the same club deserves considerable credit for the feats of contortion which he performed during the game. Wilkinson and Leighty made two brilliant double-plays, one in the fourth inning and one in the ninth. McBreen of the Stars offers a reward for the ball, as he failed to find the leather last Thursday. All the Stars played well and we think Ebensburg can boast of one of the best amateur clubs in the State. Thad. Evans umpired the game and gave general satisfaction.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. J ames and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

A True Woman.

[Eulogy on Miss Tilly B——.]

Who is she that wins the heart of man, that subdues him to love, and, like a queen, she reigns in his breast? Yonder she walks in maiden sweetness, with innocence in her mind and modesty on her cheek. Her hands seek employment, her foot delights not in going abroad. She is clad with neatness, she is fed with temperance; humility and meekness are as a crown of glory circling her head. On her tongue there is music, the sweetness of honey flows from her lips. Decency is in all her words; in her answers are mildness and truth. Submission and obedience are the lessons of her life; and peace and happiness are her reward. The prudence of her management in class is an honor to her family, and they hear her praise with a secret delight. She instructs the minds of her scholars with wisdom; she forms their manners from the example of her own goodness. The word of her mouth is the law of their youth; the motion of her eye commands obedience. She speaks and her pupils fly; she points and the thing is done; for the law of love is in their hearts, and her kindness adds wings to their feet. Happy are the scholars that love her as a teacher; happy is the man that should make her his wife, and happy the child that shall call her mother.

A FRIEND.

Half Rates to the Allegheny County Centennial via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Allegheny county will be celebrated at Pittsburg September 24th, 25th and 26th. The ceremonies for each day are highly interesting. They embrace the dedication of the new Court House, a concert by one thousand voices and a grand orchestra, grand civic and industrial parades illustrating the progress of the century, military and Grand Army parades, and gorgeous fireworks every night. It will undoubtedly be the most notable event in the history of the county. In order to accommodate visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets September 24th, 25th and 26th, good to return until September 27th, 1888, from all ticket stations on the Pittsburgh, West Pennsylvania, and Monongahela Divisions at a single fare for the round trip.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1888:

William Brown, West Taylor township and Mary Adams, Lower Yoder township.

Gomer Walters and Lizzie S. Young, Johnstown.

Albert Eckenrode, Cresson, Washington township and Ellie C. Dodson, Allegheny township.

Edward Trexler, Clearfield township and Bridget Grimes, White township.

Gustav Galbke, South Fork and Lena Shoenafeldt, Gallitzin.

John Yoncocks, Westmoreland county and Antonia Tcsauchubska, Cambria borough.

Peter Gallagher, Cambria borough and Ellen Redmond, East Conemaugh.

Josiah D. Blough, Johnstown and Sadie R. Livingston, Somerset county.

George Schrack and Mary Catherine Howell, Gallitzin.

John M. Mentzer and Caraline L. Wilson, Conpropsis Mill, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

John Kuetz, Cambria borough and Mary Kaun, Browstown.

John W. Smith and Emma Colbert, Millville borough.

George Gerhart and Emma Able, Elder township.

Harry W. Slick and Hattie M. Herrington, Johnstown.

William S. Edwards, Oceola Mills and Margaret Jones, Johnstown.

Andrew Miller, Susquehanna township and Catharine Nagle, Barr township.

Christian J. Buck and Laura E. Durbin, Gallitzin.

William H. Altems and Jennie Gillespie, Indiana county.

Michael L. Gates and Kelurah Cummings, Reade township.

Charles Stephens and Maggie Abler, Johnstown.

William Savering, Johnstown and Matilda Dories, Conemaugh township.

MELLON.—Died at his home in Clearfield township on Monday, September 17th, 1888, Mr. Redmon Mellon, aged ninety-four years.

The deceased was one of the early settlers in Clearfield township, one of its oldest citizens and was a man of pure character and spotless integrity. He is survived by his aged wife, now past 75 years of age, four sons and four daughters. The former are John, of Virginia; Henry and James, of Carroll township, and Philip, of Gallitzin. The daughters are Mrs. Dr. J. B. Noonan, Mrs. Frank Burgean, and Sarah and Annie, who are unmarried.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

A Word to the Thinker.

If you are young, vigorous, full of life and health, you require no *stimulant*, but, unfortunately, we are not all so; then think, if depressed in spirits, if lack of ambition, if weak from disease, if lung trouble, if no appetite—what is best to use—Why, ask the Hospitals, ask the Faculty, and they will *all* answer that Max Klein's "Silver Age" Rye is the best stimulant in the world. He will also forward you six quarts of the best six year old Guckenheimer, Finch Gibson or Overholt for $5.00, or $1.00 per single quart. His Wines are the purest, and for 75 cents per quart, you can rely upon any article advertised by Max Klein, 82 Federal street, Allegheny.

Send for price list. We ship goods, neatly packed, anywhere.

Aug. 31, '88. 1y.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worse cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

Hay Fever.

I have been a great sufferer from hay fever for 15 years. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try it. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest medical discovery ever known or heard of.—Duhamel Clark, Lynn, Mass.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Joseph Rogue, assignee of M. F. McDonald et ux for the benefit of creditors will make application to the Court of Common Pleas on Monday, October 1st, 1888, for leave to reconvey the assigned estate and for his discharge as said assignee.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, Sept. 10, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of Albert M. Aunsman in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., on or about the 10th day of August, 1888, one brown-black cow, one white spot in forehead and one white spot on hip next tail supposed to be six years old. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law. ALBERT AUNSMAN.

Allegheny Twp., Aug. 31, 1888.

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

One of the best store stands in Loretto, Pa., is offered at private sale with stock and fixtures. Apply to Loretto Merchandise Co., Loretto, Cambria county, Pa.

Loretto, Sept. 21, 1888.

List of Jurors.

The following list of Jurors for Special Term of Court, November 26th, and the regular December Term, was drawn Monday.

SPECIAL TERM—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th.

Anstead Adam, gentleman, Grubstown.
Blair, Calvin, laborer, 5th ward Johnstown.
Bougardner, Simon E., miner, Croyle township.
Brallier, D. W., Carpenter, Jackson township.
Clark, John B., merchant 2nd ward, Conemaugh borough.
Clark, B., laborer, 1st ward Millville.
Custer, Jonathan, farmer, Jackson township.
Daley, James, saloon keeber, 1st ward Conemaugh borough.
Davis, John, farmer, Blacklick township.
Deveraux, Frank, farmer, Cambria township.
Downs, Thomas, laborer, 1st ward Millville.
Evans, Edward, miller, Barr township.
Farrell, Andrew, farmer, Barr township.
Farren, P. H., miner, Portage township.
Fisk, John H., merchant, White township.
Galligan, Phillip, foreman, Gallitzin borough.
Geis, Joseph, farmer, Richland township.
Gill, Anthony, farmer, Cheat township.
Gillin, Robert, laborer, East Conemaugh borough.
Gouchnour, G. W., laborer, 1st ward, Cambria borough.
Halloran, Thomas, merchant, 1st ward, Cambria borough.
Himmelwright, C. R., clerk, Allegheny township.
Hughes, Richard A., farmer, Carroll township.
Hughes, Thomas J., farmer, Munster township.
Kane, George, merchant, 2nd ward, Cambria borough.
Keiper, John B., farmer, East Taylor township.
Kibler, Jacob, gentleman, Chest township.
Kimmell, L. R., carpenter, 2d ward, Johnstown.
King, Warren, lumberman, Adams township.
Leff, Moses, engineer, East Conemaugh borough.
Lilly, Thomas, farmer, Clearfield township.
Little, W. A. H., farmer, Allegheny township.
McGough, Paredes, laborer, Summerhill township.
McKenna, John, machinist, 2nd ward Conemaugh borough.
Morgan, Job, saloon keeper, 2nd ward, Johnstown.
Nees, Conrad, farmer, Richland township.
Noel, Joseph, farmer, Cambria township.
Kornbaugh, Simon, laborer, Croyle township.
Schwab, J. A., liveryman, Loretto.
Strittmatter, Andrew, farmer, Carroll township.
Tester, Eli, mill-hand, 3rd ward, Johnstown
Thomas, Robert R., lumberman, 5th ward, Johnstown.
Veil, John H., farmer, Richland township.
Wendall, Jacob, farmer, Adams township.
Williams, Morgan, mill-hand, Cooperdale.
Zerbee, Z. J., farmer, Clearfield township.

GRAND JURORS.

Bantly, Herman, merchant, 5th ward, Johnstown.
Biller, Joseph, Jr., Allegheny township.
Custer, J. h., farmer, Croyle township.
Dillon, P., miner, Elder township.
Downey, John, Surveyor, 2nd ward, Johnstown.
Douglass, John, farmer, Allegheny township.
Eagan, Thomas, sawyer, Gallitzin borough.
Gillman, John, farmer, Adams, township.
Jones, Milton, lumberman, West ward, Ebensburg.
Keedy, P., foreman, 1st ward, Millville.
Kaim, C., marble cutter, 4th ward, Johnstown.
Kirby, F. F., merchant, Wilmore.
Kitzinger, Eugene, laborer, Loretto.
Lloyd, E. A., carpenter, 1st ward, Johnstown.
Murray, James, farmer, Washington township.
O'Hara, David, laborer, Ebensburg.
O'Hara, T., livery, Ebensburg.
Stifler, Jacob' farmer, Jackson township.
Story, Alex. S., teamster, Croyle township.
Storrer, William, butcher, West Taylor township.
Tomlinson, Joseph, farmer, Allegheny township.
Trotter, R. A., millwright, Adams township.
Troxel, Perry, farmer, Reade township.
Wonderly, Edward, smith, 2nd ward, Millville.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Anna, Anthony, farmer, Elder township.
Baker, E. P., farmer, Susquehanna township.
Blauch, D. D., clerk, 6th ward, Johnstown.
Blough, Samuel W., farmer, Stonycreek township.
Border, John, sawyer, Portage township.
Bradley, J. G., farmer, Portage township.
Campbell, Peter, farmer, Carrolltown.
Campbell, John A., clerk, 1st ward, Millville.
Clite, Samuel, laborer, Conemaugh township.
Criste, Augustus, agent, Munster township.
Cullin, Charles, miner, Prospect borough.
Custer, F. J., laborer, 6th ward, Johnstown.
Dumford, John, laborer, Prospect borough.
Durbin, Stephen, laborer, Gallitzin borough.
Evans, Hosea, carpenter, Ebensburg.
Farren, John, farmer, Washington township.
Fitzharris, M., Jr., bartender, Gallitzin borough.
Fondaller, L. A., butcher, 1st ward, Conemaugh.
Fonks, D. W., farmer, Portage township.
Fry, Sebastian, undertaker, Loretto borough.
George, P. P., farmer, Washington township.
Gillman, J. J., farmer, Richland township.
Handcuff, W. R., livery, Gallitzin borough.
Jones, M., grocer, 1st ward, Conemaugh.
Jones, L. R., laborer, 1st, ward, Millville.
Kayler, J. S., sawyer, Barr township.
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Sr., farmer, Carroll township.
Lehman, John P., farmer, Conemaugh.
Littis, D. C., carpenter, Chest, Springs borough.
Lloyd, W. S., farmer, Cambria township.
McMullen, Robert, teamster, 1st ward, Conemaugh.
Marr, Charles, tobacconist 2nd ward, Johnstown.
Nagle, Jesse, farmer, Clearfield township.
Ream, Samuel C., merchant, Stonycreek township.
Reed, W. S., wagonmaker, Prospect.
Rutledge, J. C., printer, 6th ward, Johnstown.
Schrift, Simon, farmer, Croyle township.
Shiry, Michael, carpenter, 2nd ward, Johnstown.
Scanlan, Joseph A., farmer, Allegheny township.
Seelz, Philip, farmer, Summerhill township.
Slattery, J., fireman, Washington township.
Smay, David, foreman, 2nd ward, Conemaugh.
Temple, Charles, laborer, 2nd ward, Conemaugh.
Varner, Adam, farmer, Jackson township.
Wilbide, A. R., clerk, Reade township.
Wissinger, Samuel, farmer, East Taylor township.
Young, Milton H., butcher, 5th ward, Johnstown.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Bearer, Lewis J., farmer, Susquehanna township.
Brawley, Thomas, farmer, Portage township.
Burkhart, E. T., clerk, Woodvale.
Brant, George, hotel, Lilly.
Bracken, Bernard, foreman, Gallitzin borough.
Byrne, Henry, farmer, East ward, Ebensburg.
Chapiln, W. A., hotel, Reade township.
Clark, D. A., farmer, Clearfield township.
Cocher, George, carpenter, 4th ward, Johnstown.
Costlow, Joseph, laborer, 2nd ward, Conemaugh.
Croyle, Joseph, farmer, Croyle township.
Deatrick, Philip, merchant, Carrolltown.
Decker, John, grocer, 5th ward, Johnstown.
Dempsey, W. W., clerk, 1st ward, Johnstown.
Davis, R. D., painter, 1st ward Millville.
Donahoe, Lewis, Gallitzin township.
Douglass, James, farmer, Carroll township.
Dunmyer, Israel, carpenter, Lower Yoder township.
Edwards, Edward, farmer, Blacklick township.
Engle, John W., mill-hand, 1st ward Johnstown.
Frank, John, Jr., laborer, 2nd ward, Johnstown.
Free, Richard, hotel, Ashville.
Furgeson, Robert, farmer, Blacklick township.
Garrity, Patrick, foreman, 1st ward Millville.
George, William, farmer, Washington township.
Guinn, John, farmer, Reade township.
Hissig, Joseph M., merchant, 2nd ward, Conemaugh.
Ingle, John, laborer, 2nd ward, Johnstown.
Klinefelter, D. W., clerk, Franklin.
Krumanacher, James, laborer, Washington township.
Lang, Alexander, miner, Croyle township.
Lohr, William, potter, 6th ward, Johnstown.
Mayer, Jacob, palmer, 3rd ward, Johnstown.
McDonald, Perry, foreman, Chest Springs.
McClelland, C. L., merchant, 7th ward, Johnstown.
Myers, D. G., gentleman, Ashville.
Nagle, John, Jr., farmer, Clearfield township.
Orris, Henry, farmer, Adams township.
Pearce, D. W., laborer, Woodvale.
Platt, John A., farmer, Susquehanna township.
Rorabach, John, farmer, Croyle township.
Rouig, Jacob, foreman, 1st ward, Johnstown.
Rutledge, George, laborer, 6th ward, Johnstown.
Skelly, Joseph, farmer, Gallitzin township.
Smay, Henry, laborer, 7th ward, Johnstown.
Tittle, J. S., agent, 2nd ward, Johnstown.
Varner, J. G., farmer, Richland township.
Yahner, Martin J., farmer, Cheat township.

ARGUMENT LIST.

Oct 1, 1883.

Suppes.....vs. Johnstown Lumber Co.
Westover.....vs. Mickling.
Boring.....vs. Boring.
Peden.....vs. Marshall.
Petition of (C. M. Reagle, for lateral R. R.
Gates, Son & Co.....vs. Flaks et. al.
Road in Clearfield township.
Flick.....vs. Stoltz.
Lumborn.....vs. Gallagher.
Road in Clearfield township.
Road in Carroll township.
Krise.....vs. Cooper.
Everville Coal Co.....vs. McEven & Son.
Stog.....vs. Wilts.
Rapp.....vs. Langbein & Thomas.
Wilson.....vs. Fowler.
Christy.....vs. Milliken.
Road in Cambria township.
Report of Auditor in Vaught, et.
Rule on Co. Com. to pay constables.
Ream.....vs. Martz.
Road from Munster to Loretto.
In re petition of Committee of Henrietta Topper.
In re petition of Isaac Weakland, Committee.
Evans.....vs. Davis et. al.
In re transcribing records.
Weistling.....vs. Kaun.
Rule on A. Ashton, Esq., in Schriber Assg't.
Commonwealth ex. rel. vs. Supervisors of Lower Yoder township.
Williams.....vs. Ebbine & Co.
In re petition of Samuel Kelly, Cons't.
Brindle.....v. Seese.
Roberts.....vs. New Era Life Assn.
Peasy.....vs. Hugh & Lloyd.
Report of Auditor in Peter Myer, et.
Bears.....vs. Jackel.
Coffman & Wilson.....vs. Johnstown Bor.
Commonwealth.....vs. McBride.
Dibert.....vs. Vickroy.
Road in West Taylor township.
In re petition of wm. Switzer.
In re Rule on Wm. A. Noel, Burgess.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Sept. 21, 1888.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on the first day of October, 1888, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

Account of Joseph Hogue, assignee of M. F. McDonald et ux.

Second and partial account of Adam Myers, committee of Peter Myers.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, Sept. 10, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, residing in Cambria township, on or about the 5th of August last, to a spring heifers, one brown and the other white with brown ears. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

FLORENCE WILLEBRAND.

Ebensburg, Sept. 7, 1888.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber residing in Carroll township, Cambria county will sell at private sale the farm on which he resides four miles east of Carrolltown on the road leading from Carrolltown to Loretto, containing 175 acres, about 100 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a two-story plank house and frame barn. A fine orchard is on the premises and the farm is in a good state of cultivation and is well watered. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN HOGUE.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Left the premises of the subscriber in Morham about the 24th of July, a light brindle cow, seven years old, good size, slightly inlined with white, and along the back and belly white and inside of the legs; small turned in horns. A reward will be given for information of her whereabouts. A. J. BORING.

Morham, Sept. 14, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Strayed away from Glen White, Pa., about July 1st, a black cow with white spots, white belly, and "crumpled horns." A satisfactory reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts.

Address MICHAEL NAZENKO,
Kittanning Point, Blair Co., Pa.

Aug. 10, 1888.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, A. J. Sell, Henry Mansfield, and others, containing 118 acres, 50 acres cleared and 58 well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story-plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary outbuildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75 choice apple, pear and peach trees on the premises. The above property will be sold at a price and terms to suit the purchaser and a good warrantee deed guaranteed.

MARY FURY,
ANN FURY,
Loretto Postoffice, Pa.

June 1st.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,

LORETTO, PA,

IN CHARGE OF

FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

Board and Tuition

for the Scholastic Year, $200.

March 26th, 1886. tf.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. A bath room has been connected with the shop where the public can be accommodated with a hot or cold bath. Bath tub and everything connected therein kept perfectly clean. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

1794. 1883.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIR INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 11, 1883.

CURRY UNIVERSITY.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Over 1,400 Students Last Year.

Classical; Scientific; Ladies' Seminary; Normal; Penmanship; Music; and Elocution Departments.

Curry Business College and Curry School of Shorthand

are separate schools, each having its own complete Faculty, providing the most through practical drill in its line obtainable.

Send for Catalogue of the Department you desire to enter.

JAMES CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M., Prest.

July, 27, 1888.-3mo.

ROBERT EVANS,

UNDERTAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,

Ebensburg, Pa.

☞A full line of Caskets always on hand.☜

Bodies Embalmed

WHEN REQUIRED.

Apr 30 88

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
(Refer to this paper.)
Rochester, N. Y.

Sept. 14, 1888.-3m.

AGENTS WANTED

To canvass for one of the largest, oldest established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.

Aug. 24, 3m.

WANTED--AGENTS

TOSOLIGITORDERS

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Sept. 14, 1888, 3m.

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BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.

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Farm Notes.

It is a mooted question whether sweet or sour cream will yield the most butter, but it is generally conceded that the latter makes the best butter.

Sheep and chickens both do better when allowed access to a plentiful supply of fresh water. It is an odd and absurd notion that they do not need much water.

A field of grass where I sowed salt three years ago remained green throughout the dry weather when the grass on other fields was dry and brown, says a correspondent.

According to a practical farmer, the increase of a flock of sheep will cover the cost of keeping it, leaving the wool clear profit; or the keeping may be charged against the wool, which will not exhaust it all, leaving the lambs clear profit.

A change in food will be relished by the sheep just as well as by any animal on the farm. Nature is a pretty sure guide in such matters. There may be and is a choice of food among those that sheep will eat with a relish, says an exchange, but it is a mistake to feed what they do not relish.

Small fruit trees can be protected from mice in winter by this means: Melt up your old tin cans, so that the soldier will be all melted off; then wrap the tin loosely around the tree snug to the ground. This protection can be applied to small fruit plants when set out as a guard against cut worms.

The quantity of air breathed by cattle, although varying much with their size, is probable about five times as great as that breathed by adult persons, who breathe a cubic foot in about three and a half minutes. An adult person breathes about 300 cubic feet in 24 hours. But for healthy respiration he should have from 25 to 50 times as much air. So with cattle, one of which breathes about 2,000 cubic feet in 24 hours, which should be increased many times for continued pure, healthy air in the stable, although cattle are less affected by impurity than man.

Useful Suggestions.

When the potter's ware is boiled for the purpose of hardening it, a handful or two of bran should be thrown into the water, and the glazing will never be injured by acids or salt.

If any part of your body is frozen get some tallow, melt it, pour it upon a cake of ice, and let it cool; then rub the frozen part with the tallow. It will relieve the itching and take out the frost.

When molasses is used in cooking it is a great improvement to boil and and skim it before using. The raw, rather unpleasant taste of the poor qualities of molasses is much improved by this process.

Embroidered plush frames for mirrors, with a graceful spray of clover or daisies on one side, are very artistic and effective. They are still further ornamented by placing a full bow of satin ribbon in one corner.

Moths are very destructive to the cloth and felt used in a piano, and may be kept out of it by placing a lump of camphor wrapped in soft paper, in the inside corner, care being taken to renew it from time to time.

Bone plates placed at the side of the dinner plates for the reception of fruit and vegetable skins, cores, pits and various things that are often laid on the tablecloth, are very popular with tidy housekeepers.

One of the most injurious customs in regard to eating is the practice of serving fruit at the beginning of breakfast. The best medical testimony pronounces acid of any sort hurtful if taken when the stomach is empty. A more judicious custom provides fruit at the close of the meal. Besides being easier digested at that time the fruit can be better relished, if it is thought that the fruit loses its flavor in a warm room through a long meal, it may not be placed upon the table, but kept in a cool spot until the time of serving.

The Cow.

The startling declaration comes from the International Tuberculosis Congress at Paris, a body of distinguished and renowned medical men, that "the greatest enemy of the human race is the cow." Beef, milk, butter and cheese contain, according to this sentence, germs of any disease that may be lurking in the cow or her brother the ox, and this disease is thus sowed and developed in the human system. Sound beef or pure milk butter or cheese is not declared unhealthy, but the danger arises out of the difficulty in detecting disease in the animal. Many cows who apparently are enjoying the very best of health and whose milk is rich and creamy, and many a steer with sides well rounded with such thick layers of tender flesh as to make the mouth water, are impregnated with Tuberculosi which, according to learned doctors, can be communicated to the human race. One safeguard, we are given to understand, is to cook the meat well and boil the milk, but this only lessens the danger without removing it.

This declaration of learned doctors has a tendency to destroy relations of the utmost confidence which has existed in the human heart for ages towards the bovine race. The fatted calf has been the feast spread for prodical sons, and through ignorance these gentlemen who have had large experience in testing all the luxuries of life as well as the husks the swine did eat, have pronounced a fatted calf a wholesome and enjoyable dish. At any rate after a meal on the husks they have never hesitated to run the risk of death and feast upon the fatted calf. Not only this but Canaan has always been recognized as a land flowing with milk and honey.

In spite then of the anathemas of doctors we propose to stand by the cow. On the principle that, "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise" we would have preferred, had the doctors not told us all they know about the cow, and we are devoutly thankful that the cows cannot hold a Congress for they might pass a resolution which would shake our confidence in the doctors.

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(MENTION THIS PAPER.)

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For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright's Heart, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure Guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5.
March 16, 1888-1y.

The Eyesight Ruined by the Use of Chewing Gum.

"Some one ought to have a law passed prohibiting the sale of chewing gum,' said an optician to a newspaper reporter the other day.

'Why, does chewing gum hurt the eyes?' asked the scribe.

'Does chewing gum hurt the eyes? Most certainly it does, and this is one reason why I am so antagonistic to it and denounce it. Not only myself, but every scientific optician, will tell you the same thing. And it is this, with its attendant injurious effects, that makes the habit so repulsive.

'Only the other day I had for treatment the case of a lady who came after eyeglasses, and I thought it was strange her eyes were in such bad shape, unless there was some other cause than mere failure on account of age; and it couldn't be on that account, because she was just in the vigor of life, and very handsome. So I knew there must be some other cause. I questioned her about her habits of living, and discovered that she had chewed gum from the time she was old enough to know what is was. Here was the cause without any further looking. Why, she had to take the highest power of glasses I had, and her sight was as bad as though she were 80.

'The eye and the optic nerve are the most delicate organs we possess, and they can't be abused with impunity. The constant chewing of gum effects the nerves that lead from the spine to the optic nerves, and strains the latter until they are weak and give out.

'It is the same, to a degree, with tobacco users; but gum chewing is worse, as its victims chew more constantly and so keep up more irritation.

'I constantly have cases that are caused by this habit. Many young ladies who continue the habit feel its effects, and I have a good many cases lately of very young girls with poor sight and weak eyes that, as I find by the use of my instruments and from inquiry into the habits of the sufferers, arise from no other habit than that of gum chewing. If you will notice, gum chewers do not have the brilliancy in their eyes, the vivacious and full-of-life look; their physiognomy looks pale and unhealthy.

'If this habit is kept up as a craze, of course the effect on the eyes will be more evident still as there will be more cases.

For Baby's Mother.

Never tickle a child. It is dangerous and reduces vitality. Any unnatural emotion must be avoided. The more quiet and free from excitement a little child is kept the better for the child's health, strength and mental vigor.

If there is much sickness about the neighborhood boil the water which is used in baby's food, for boiling kills all the animalcules contained in the water. Cool it before using.

For head or any form of indigestion drink hot water, half a pint at a time if possible.

Use cream, with hot water and sugar, in place of condensed or natural milk, as it is more easily digested than milk. If hot water is added, then it will not require any warming process, whereby it may come in contact with metal. Warm the food by placing the bottle or cup in water to heat it with the water. Be careful to have the mouthpiece of the bottle properly clean—first scalded and then rinsed with cold water.

In the spring let the child take his outdoor walks in the afternoon; in the autumn let him go out in the forenoon. The spring mornings partakes of the preceding season; the afternoon of the coming season. In autumn the mornings is more like summer; the afternoon like winter.

The whole bath is to preferred to the partial bath. Nine-eighth degrees Fahrenheit must be the degree of heat, to be reddoed as the child grows older

If the child does not sleep well give him a bath before going to bed. It is an excellent sedative.

A Serpent Among the Books.

One day a gentleman in India went into his library, and took down a book from the shelves. As he did so he felt a slight pain in his finger, like the prick of a pin. He thought a pin had been stuck in the corner of the book by some careless person. But his finger began to swell then his arm, and then his whole body, and in a few days he died. It was not a pin among the books, but a small and deadly serpent. There are many serpents among the books now-a-days; they nestle in the foliage in some of our most facinating literature; they coil around the flowers whose perfume intoxicates the senses. People read and are charmed by the plot of the story, by the skill by which the characters are sculptured or grouped, by the gorgeousness of the word-painting, and hardly feel the pin prick of the evil which is insinuated. But it stings and poisons. When the record of ruined souls is made up, "Poisoned by serpents among the books." Let us watch against the serpent, and read only that which istructive and profitable

A Feminine Job Printer.

Miss Mattie McGrath, of Baton Rouge, is an actual practical job printer. She conducts a large printing establishment in the Capital City and conducts it with signal ability and success, having the confidence of the entire community, and getting orders for work from all parts of the State. She is a very young woman and a great favorite in Baton Rouge society. To see her, gay, bright, bonnie and charming, beautifully dressed, a belle at the dance or social entertainment, one would hardly guess what a busy job printer she is, and how shrewdly she manages her establishment during the day. Miss McGrath is President of the Pansy Circle in Baton Rouge, and at a recent reception given by her club presented them as souvenirs with a set of handsome programs, written, set up and printed by herself. Other job printers in her city are her good friends and frequently throw work in the way of their fair rival.

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150 Meals for $1.00
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THE PHYSICIAN'S FAVORITE.
Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.
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Perfectly Nourishes a Baby with or without the addition of milk.
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"When my child was born, the doctor ordered one of the other Foods. She ate that until she nearly died. I had three doctors, who said the trouble was Indigestion, and ordered the food changed to Lactated Food. It saved my child's life, and I owe you many thanks for it. I regard your Food as invaluable, and superior to all other artificial food for babies.
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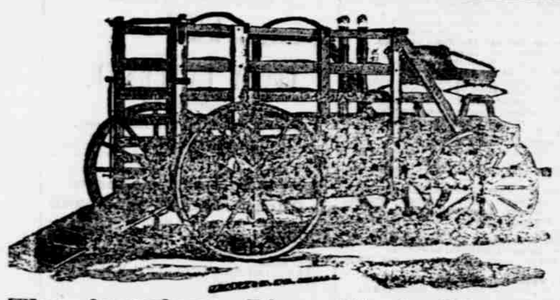

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WILL NOT RUN OVER
ALL SOLID LEATHER.
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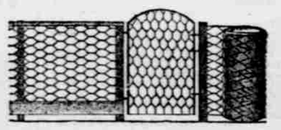

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The Demon of Despair.

Of all the evil spirits that are prone to enter in and take possession of the human heart, none is much more to be dreaded than the demon of despair.

"Have you never yet seen the day," wrote one friend to another, "when you were so near despair that you were ready to pray that you might lie down and die?".

"Never. I let no such word as despair into my creed," was the brave answer—an answer that seemed doubly brave to those who knew against what cruel odds this gentle, sensitive woman had for years been doing battle. In her girlhood a devoted father had surrounded her with luxuries, and the early years of her married life she had been queen of a beautiful home, with servants to do her bidding and carriage and coachman always at her command. But sudden changes came. Death left her childless, and close in the wake of this sorrow followed financial troubles. The stately home passed into the hands of strangers, and before her discouraged husband could re-establish himself in business, illness made him for months a prisoner in the small room where they lodged.

Then it was that the heroism of this woman who all her life had lived in ease and plenty, sheltered and cared for like a hot-house flower, began to astonish her friends. A few choice paintings and books, together with a portion of her laces and diamonds, had been saved from the general wreck, and, one by one, she cheerfully sacrificed these treasures to pay for food and medicine. At the same time she began turning to account her skill in the fancy work that had been her pastime in sunnier days, and with the products of her needle kept want at bay until her husband regained his health and found work. Ignorant of every kind of household labor, she soon schooled herself to the unaccustomed duties, rising at six in the morning to prepare breakfast, that her husband might be in time for his new business hours.

"It is only for a little while," she would answer, when he lamented her hardships, "brighter days are on the way."

But the days grew darker instead. There were times when every door of hope seemed shut and they scarcely knew where to turn for means to pay for the roof that sheltered them. Toil and privation brought ill-health in their train, and often the daily tasks had to be performed with hands so swollen and painful that it was torture to use them. But through it all this brave soul trusted and hoped.

"The dear Lord never failed me yet," she said to one who wondered that she had not broken down under her burdens. Nor will he fail her though the days be darker still. Seven legions of devils shall not be able to conquer such a soul. It is only when men let go their faith in God that the demon of despair overcomes them, for despair is the bosom friend of doubt, and when doubt turns the key, despair makes haste to enter in, and, once admitted, he tortures his victims until self-destruction seems their only way of escape.

"Continual resignation, I begin to find," wrote Kingsley, "is the secret of continual strength," and true resignation is the highest form of faith, the faith that enables us to tread despair beneath our feet and to come off "conquerors, and more than conquerors," over Satan himself.

Housekeeping Notes.

The steamer is a kitchen utensil that is not used enough, for many kinds of food are better steamed than boiled, and the operation is better done in this way. It is better to steam fish than to boil it, and oysters are delicious when cooked in this way. They are drained, laid on a plate and steamed for about ten minutes until they look white and plump. The liquor is used for a dressing, after beating and mixing with an equal quantity of cream, the liquid being thickened with a little cornstarch. It plum cake is steamed for three hours, and then baked for an hour, it is better than when baked in the ordinary way. Stale bread and biscuit can be rendered as fresh as when new, by steaming five or six minutes. Do not let the condensed steam drop on the bread when the cover is removed. Butter the bread as it is removed and pile lightly on a hot dish. Tough fowls are made as tender as chickens by steaming as long as two hours or so, if they are veterans; fill with a stuffing of bread crums, etc., before putting in the steamer.

A useful size of steamer to have is one about twelve inches high and fitting over an ordinary iron-pot. Steamers may be got small enough to fit a tea-kettle, or big enough to have several compartments. Things that are steamed can not burn, and once over a pot of boiling water, the hurried housekeeper may dismiss them from her mind, only taking care that the fire does not get so low as to let the water cease boiling. This must not be done for an instant.

Manner and Character.

The two are not invariably synonymous, yet to a very great degree manner is an expression of character and is its direct result. Fineness of preception, delicacy of feeling, has its correspondence in shades and inflections of manner. As civilization advances into the finer social enlightenment, manner becomes a factor only less important than morals. Punctiliousness in those trifles whose aggregate, after all, make up the sum of life is one of the attributes of character and is indispensable to polished manner. The prompt reply to letters and notes; the due acknowledgement of invitations, of gifts, of favors, are a part of the grammar of social life.

Rudeness is justly considered as a social crime. The ill bred person has no place in the social fabric, and he should be as much excluded from polite life as should the criminal from the business transactions of honest men. Beautiful manners are the one inflorescence of all forms of art. Noble sculpture, beautiful paintings, the harmony of music, the charm of intellectual gifts, all find their highest and most potent expression in manner.

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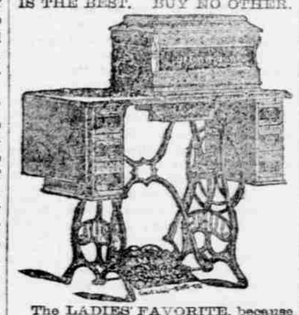

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All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Cupid is always shooting and forever making Mrs.

A bar at which you can keep perfectly sober—the crow-bar.

Before arithmetic was invented people multiplied on the face of the earth.

Milk River, Montana, is probably so called because of the water it contains.

A woman's motto: There's always room at the bottom—for a postscript or two.

Funny, isn't it, that after a man has once given his word he should try so hard to keep it?

All sons of Ham who are bred to the sea should be mustered for a voyage to the Sandwich Islands.

If an empty purse could speak, what love-like speech would it make? "I can't find no change in me."

A lady advertises that she has a fine, airy, well-furnished bedroom for a gentleman twelve feet square.

It is said that no one can arrest the flight of Time, but who is there who is not able to stop a minute?

One of the main questions of the age in regard to some men, is not what they live on, but why they live on.

At a horticultural show: "This is a tobacco plant, my dear." "Indeed! how very interesting! But I don't use any cigars on it."

Woman (to tramp)—"After you've eaten that pie will you saw me a little wood?" Tramp (eyeing the pie)—"Yes, ma'am, if I'm alive!"

Requested to define the word "dentist," Saphir said, "He is a man who pulls out other people's teeth to get something for his own to bite."

Mrs. Youngwife—I can't see why my bread don't raise, John. I've just tried everything.

Mr. Y. (laying down his bloody despair)—Ever try dynamite, my dear?

Teacher—Supposing that eight of you should together have forty-eight apples, thirty-two peaches, fifty-six plums, and sixteen melons, what would each of you have? Pupils (in chorus)—The stomach-ache.

The ancient proverb says: "You cannot get more out of a bottle than you put in it." That's an error. Besides what he put in, he can get a headache, a sick stomache, and perhaps ten days in the lock-up.

Brown—You don't look well this morning, Robinson. Robinson—No; I can't sleep at night on account of baby's trouble. Brown—Nonsense; your babies are all right! Robinson—Yes, mine are; the trouble is with the baby's.

Bobby (looking out of the window)—What's the matter with that horse, Mamma?

Mother—The horse is balky, Bobby; he won't obey his driver.

Bobby—Well what's the man paying him for?

Mother—He is coaxing him.

Bobby (with an injured air)—The ain't the way you treat me when I'm balky.

Interesting Facts.

There are 2,750 languages.

America was discovered in 1492.

Envelopes were first used 1839.

Telescopes were invented in 1590.

A barrel of rice weighs 600 pound.

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

A square mile contains about 640 acres.

A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.

A firkin of butter weighs 56 pounds.

The first steel pen was made in 1820.

A span is ten and seven-eighth inches.

A hand (horse measure) is four inches.

Watches were first constructed in 1476.

A storm moves thirty-six miles per hour.

A hurricane moves eighty miles per hour.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

The first lucifer match was made in 1823.

Gold was discovered in California 1848.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

Modern needles first came into use in 1545.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first newspaper was published in England in 1588.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

Until 1776 cotton spinning was performed by the hand spinning wheel.

Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eight century.

Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving in 1527.

Measure 209 feet on each side and you will have a square acre within an inch.

The first complete sewing machine was patened by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753

The first knives were used in England, and the first wheeled carriage in France in 1559.

The present national colors of the United States were not adopted by Congress until 1777.

An inch of rainfall is equal to 14,500,000 gallons per square mile.

A Sunshiny Wife.

What a blessing to a household is a merry, cheerful woman—one whose spirits are not affected by wet days, little disappointments, or whose mix of human kindness does not sour in the sunshine of prosperity. Such a woman in the darkest hours brightens the house like a little piece of sunshiny weather. The magnetism of her smiles and the electrical brightness of her looks and movements infect every one. The children go to school with a sense of something great to be achieved; her husband goes into the world in a conqueror's spirit. No matter how people annoy and worry him all day, after of her presence shines and he whispers to himself: "At home I shall find rest." So, day by day, she literally renews his strength and energy; and if you know a man with a beaming face, a kind heart and a prosperous business, in nine cases out of ten you will find that he has a wife of this kind.